EXECUTIVE CHANSER, Albany, January 3, 1854.

The Smale and Ascendly.

You are assembled for the purpose of framing such laws as are demanded by the interests of the people of the State of New York. The Constitution invests you with the power, and imposes upon you the duty of adopting measures to promote education, to restrain vize, to punish crime, to protect the rights of persons and property, and to advance the welfare of this great commonwealth, composed of more than three millions of citizens.

The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has, during the past year, signally favored our people, and bestowed spon them the blessings of health, and freedom from wars or civil convulsions. The labors of the husbandman have received abundant returns; our artizans have been constantly and profitably employed; our manufacturers have successfully conducted their varied pursuits; and the commerce of our State has extended itself for beyond its former limits. May Divino wisdom so guido your counsels, that they shall tend to the advancement of seligion and learning; to the promotion of liberty and order, and to the general welfare of those whom you represent. The duties which are now imposed upon you are complicated and important. There will be required on your part the exercise of firmness, wisdom and integrity, to preserve the high character heretofore held by this Bate, and to meintain the prosperity which now pervades every department of its social and industrial organization.

The history of New York has been an honorable or The Almighty Ruler of the Universe has, during the

to preserve the high character heretofore held by the State, and to maintain the prosperity which now pervades every department of its social and industrial organization.

The history of New York has been an honorable one from the earliest period. While the citizens of other states have with pious reverence preserved the memory of the incident of their early settlement, too little attention has been bestowed on the more varied, and in many respects more interesting immigration to the shores of the Hudson. Drawn as it was from most of the enlightened nations of Europe, it established here, at an early day, the best principles of civil and religious freedom then known to the world. From the first hour of the settlement of this State, all who desired to avail themseives of the benefit of its farilie soil and smple territories, or of the great natural advantages of its position, were cordially welcomed, with out reference to the lands of thoir birth, or the peculiarities of their creeds. Our State has always presented the gratifying spectacle of a prosperous and harmonious community, composed of those, or the descendants of those, who eame from hestile lands, where national distinctions or differences of faith were regarded as sufficient grounds for continued warfare or religious persecution; but who have learned nuder our free and beneficent institutions, the advantages of toleration, and the unworthiness of national or sectarian prejudices.

Not only were different portions of New York originally settled by emigrants from the several countries of Europe, but the representatives of every European people are now scattered broad cast over our whole State. There is no civilized language which is not used at the fireside of some of our citizens, or which is not one ach returning Sabbath, poured forth in prayer and thanksgiving to the God of all nations and of all climes. When we cease to feel a just pride in our freedom from national prejudices or religions before in our freedom from national prejudice or religions pr

and appreciated the nature and consequences of threatened eneroschments.

Throughout the revolutionary struggle, our territories were the scenes of its most important events. New York was assailed by all the varied forms of warfare under the control of the British Government, which attacked our commerce and scaports with its fleets, and invaded the northern section of our State with its disciplined armies, while its savage allies desolated our frontier settlements with the torch and the tomahawk.

It is remarkable that our public spirit has not yet prompted us to follow the example of other States in commemorating by suitable memorials and monuments, the services and sacrifices of our forefathers, or in ex-siting the particular form of our citizens, and of a distant posterity, by reminding them them that our own territories have been the scenes of events of such deep interest and national importance.

The first Constitution of this State, adopted before our national independence had been successfully asserted, evinces in every provision, how thoroughly our citizens at that day understood their personal, evil and constitutional rights. To the statesmanship of New York is the nation largely indebted for the essential provisous and wise restriction of power contained in the amendments to the Constitution of the United States. When the history of our State shall be faithfully written, and the importance of the occurrences which mark its progress shall have been tested by time, New York will be found to have occupied a more important position than has been claimed by its sons, or accorded by the citizens of other States.

Though the war of the revolution allowed to our people but little leisure during its progress to improve the jurisprudence of the State, primogeniture and entails were extinguished—military tenures were abolished—the right of petition was firmly secured—and the great principles of civil liberty were relieved from the restraints which a monarchial Government had imposed. When peace permitted the full extension of the republican principle, and our statesmen and jurists assembled in the majesty of their representative character, the improvement of our jurisprudence advanced with a rapidity unequalled by any of the States.

Our judiciary, who have ever been distinguished for their The first Constitution of this State, adopted before ou

Our judiciary, who have ever been distinguished for their obity and their capacity, joined fully and ative councils in adapting our laws to our warmly the legislative councils in adapting our laws to our condition. Imbued with the same spirit, they expounded the statutes and moulded the principles of the common law, so as to give the utmost expansion to justice and

the statutes and moulded the principles of the common law, so as to give the utmost expansion to justice and liberty.

The great work of reconstructing the whole body of statutory laws, or condensing, simplifying and reducing them to a system, originated in this State; and its enderself completion received the applause of the most distinguished statement of other countries. It is justy regarded as a monument of labor and ability, and has rendered an important service to the mass of our people by making our laws more accessible and familiar.

Our State was the first to establish a permanent and comprehensive system of popular education. It has been foremost in the works of internal improvement, designed to facilitate commerce and interconstruction and to advance the wealth and prosperity of our people. The first steamboat was launched upon its witers—the first Canal of any extent upon this continent was excavated upon its soil, and united the vast inland seasof our country with the Atlantic ocean. Long lines of Railroads thread our valles, overcome rocky barriers, and extended the salvantages of commercial intercourse to the most secluded recesses of our land.

The successful achievements of our State hereotofore, and the prosperity which it now enjoys, are attributable not only to the enterprise and sagacity which have saggested great undertakings, but also to the pradence and economy of its legislation, and the official purity and stem devotion to the public interests on the part of those who were entrested with their management. These improvements have not been the results of speculative excitements, or of profuse expenditure. On the contrary, when the great principles of prodent economy have been overlooked, or the interest of persons or of localities have been more regarded than the public welfare, our progress has been disastrously impeded.

This brief review of some prominent events has been presented to animate our citizens and their representatives with the partiotic purpose of making the annals of the

This brief review of some prominent events has been presented to animate our citizens and their representatives with the patriotic purpose of making the annals of the fature as honorable as the history of the past.

The Constitution imposes upon you the daty of guarding the interests and promoting the welfare of a State that has attained this high degree of presperity and groutness. It will afford me great pleasure to co-perare with you in all measures which will promote the interests of our State and be beneficial to its population.

The abstracts accompanying the Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools will show their present condition, and the amount of money apportioned for their use during the coming year.

The an eant of the Common School Fund on the 3 th of September last, was no crease over the last fiscal year of the control of the last means to the last means the last means to the last fiscal year of the last means the last mean

This sum is made up of the following items: Avails of State Tax.

Appropriation from Common School and United States

Deposit Fund.

Balance in the hands of State Superintendent. 

The number of Schools in 1852, was 11,684. 1851. Whole number of children taught in District Schools District Schools.

Number attending private schools.

Number of children attending colored 1,680 4.416

Beheolt. 220,311 62 2,45,243 52 The subject of Common School Education at this time

The subject of Common School Education at this time attracts a large share of attention. Many public spirited citizens have interested themselves in devising and promoting measures to extend the advantages of education—to improve its systems—to elevate its character, and to a lapt it to the wants of those engaged in the different pursuits of life. We have reason to hope that their labors and in vestigations will lead to the adoption and practical success of measures which will be productive of decided advantages. A number of neademies have recently because the labors and in the different sections of our State, and the numerous tages. A number of scademies have recently been lished in different sections of our State, and the num attendance of pupils show that the benefits of eattendance of pupils show that the benefits of the terminal of the term tion are generally appreciated. The office of the teacher is held in much greater extern than it was a few years

since. The influence of the Normal School is felt throughout the State, as it furnishes an increasing body of teachers whose superior exquirements and competency have shown the great advantages of well educated and thoroughly prepared instructors.

I recommend the separation of the office of Superintendent of Coursey Schools from that of the Secretary of State. The establishment of a distinct department devoted to the interests of education, is calculated to give more promisence to the subject, and to elevate it in public estimation. Every effort should be made to harmonise our system of instruction—to do away with the impression that our colleges and academies are institutions of learning distinct from, if not in some degree antage isfice to our Common Schools. This measure would also facilitate the establishment of sagricultural or mechanical colleges, designed for instruction in the practical sciences.

In accordance with the recommendation of the Secretary of State in his last annual report, I suggest the propriety of establishing State scholswhips in our higher institutions of learning, for the purpose of educating young mon for the principals of union and high schools; and that the advantages of the endowments be conferred upon the meritorious pupils in the different counties or Assembly Districts. If this system is adopted, it will serve the double purpose of elevating our common schools and of promoting merit—and at the same time afford aid to our collegues in a manner free from the objections which exist in the minds of many, to giving the public funds to institutions which are supposed to benefit only a small portion of the community.

The Asymm for the Training and Education of Idiotic and Imbedic Children, has, during the last year, continued its secressful progress, and has invigorated the hopes and confirmed the expectations of those clistens who had faith in the power of discribin to develope and of the condition of the acquisition of the ordinary branches of an English education for the purpose,

mates: and admission has been retused to a large number of persons.

There are 111 pupils in the New York Asylum for the Blind, and 55 persons afflicted with the loss of sight employed in teaching in the different departments, or as operatives in the manufactories attached to the establishment. It not only affords instruction to pupils, but (by the employment which it gives in its workshops) supports a large number of blind persons, some of whom have families departments of the presents, some of whom have families department upon them.

The Directors of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, have determined to remove it to a more favorable site, on which they are erecting buildings which will contain ample accommodations. This Institution continues to faliill the objects of its benevolent founders. It now contains 220 pupils, 192 of whom are beneficiaries of the State of New York. In addition to the intellectual instruction which they receive, they are also taught trades, which will enable them to support themselves. It is unnecessary for me to add any words of commendation of the Asylums for the Insane, the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. Their successful management for a long series of years has firmly established them in the public favor and confidence.

The Report of the Commissioners of Emigration, shows that the number of alien passengers who arrived at New-York during the year 1822 was.

The number who arrived from the 1st of January to the 1st of December, 1860, was.

The last Legislature added 50 cents to the commutation fees for each passenger. This has enabled the Commissioners to pay to the various Counties in the State the ballances remaining due to them on the 1st of January last, amounting in the aggregate to \$55,000; also to reamburse to them the amount of their bills rendered to the 1st of New Themselves. Many of these ships bring over from Europe on each passage more than 1,000 persons. Every consideration of bumanity demands that three months. While we are unable to account for the case of this myste

derigning men.
The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents

when expose them to the arts of heartless, prongace, and ceigning men.

The Western House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents certains at this time 12 innates, although it is designed to secommodate only 200. During the past year 102 have been received, and 60 have been indentured as apprentices or otherwise provided for. This institution will need additional pecuniary aid to enable it to provide for the increased number of commitments. It is also important that its menagers should be able to classify the immates, and separate the more youthful and less vicious from hardened offenders.

About 400 youthful criminals of both sexes, have been admitted into the House of Refuge in the city of New York, and about the same number have been indentured. The number received since its establishment, now reaches 6,000, the greater portion of whom have been rescued by its instrumentality from lives of misery, degradation and crime. When the new buildings on Randall's Island are completed, they will accommodate 1,000 children.

The Western House of Refuge is under the charge of managers appointed by the Governor and Senate, that in the city of New York is under the management of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. Both of them are controlled by and receive the care of enlightened and philanthropic men, who fully appreciate the importance of rescuing youthful offenders, and of making them virtuous and useful citizens. The results of their labors are of great interest and importance. The histories of these who have been restrained, educated and sided by them, afford elequent and touching testimonies to their value. Every consideration of benevolence, as well as a due regard for the safety of society, demand that they should be liberally sustained. The high character of the managers, and the motives which have induced them to assume the duties of their positions, give ample assurance that any assistance you may give to these establishments, will be applied with wisdom, conomy and fidelity.

The number of con

party spirit and puritizen prejudices.

It is due to the Sheriff of the County of Albany to so
It appears from a report submitted to the last Assembly, that in the case referred to, his daty was performed visco

ye Appeleire. Commettee, required in 1811, that the second second of the second of the

good order of society, they may be relied upon at all times to suppress tamults and to enforce obedience to the constituted authorities.

At the last session of the Legislature a commission was appeinted to reduce the militia laws to a system which would render them intelligible and more easily enforced. The report submitted by the Commissioners was not adopted by the Legislature. I commend it to your favorable consideration, as important to produce a thorough and efficient organization of the militia, and to carry out the requirements of our state Constitution.

I am happy to state that great progress has been made in the adjustment of the difficulties in relation to manorial titles, which have agitated some sections of our State for many years. The legal rights of the landbords and tenants have to a great extent been determined by our judical tribunals, and the principal obstacles to negotiation between the parties interested have been removed. They have common interests in settling these difficulties and in relieving themselves from the pecuniary, social and moral evils which have been inflicted on them and on the State at large by prolonged controversies. Since the questions respecting titles have been decided, in numerous instances the tenants have availed themselves of the abundance of mency and the high prices commanded by the productions of the soil, to secure the full ownership of their lands upon favorable terms.

But few instances of resistance to legal process have

avorable terms.

But few instances of resistance to legal process have But few instances of resistance to legal process have recently occurred. An outrage having been committed in the County of Albany upon a citizen while in the discharge of an official duty, a resolution was adopted by the last Assembly, requesting me to communicate to them "if may reward had been offered for the arrest of the of fenders, or what measures had been taken for their apprehension, and whether in my judgment any further legislation was necessary to prevent the recurrence of such outrages, and for the better enforcement of the

"of such outrages, and for the better enforcement of the "law."

Having advised the Assembly what measures had been taken to arrest the offenders, I stated my reasons for not offering any reward for their apprehension, and my opinion that no legislation was necessary to secure the better enforcement of the law when resistance is made to process. In many instances the offer of rewards for the apprehension of criminals, creates an impression in the minds of those required to execute process. In they are, in some degree, relieved from their duty, as it assumes that the ordinary means of enforcing the law are insufficient.

The statutes of the State confer upon the aberiefs of the several counties the most ample powers to discharge the duties imposed upon them. They are authorized, when they are the resistance will be made to the execution of

several counties the most ample powers to discharge the duties imposed upon them. They are authorized, when they apprehend resistance will be made to the execution of process, to command every male inhabitant of their respective counties, or any military companies in such counties, to assist them in overcoming such resistance. And every person who shall refuse to assist is guilty of a milidemeanor, and is subject to fine and imprisonment. If the power of the county is not sufficient to enforce process the Governor can order such military forces from other counties as shall be necessary. The statute also provides, that

that "Whenever the Governor shall be satisfied that the execution

that "Whenever the Governor shall be satisfied that the execution of civil or ariminal process has been forcibly restated in any occurty or counts of this State, by bodies of men, or that constitueins to restate the execution of such process by force, each of the state of process by force, each or consider, and that the power of south or consider, and that the power of south or control is been exerted, and is not sufficient to enses the eaflier bavings of making or counties, and that the power of south the original of the secret of the process of the execution of south officer, or of the process of the execution of the power of the process of the state of the process of the state of the stat

er proceedings.
It is due to the Sheriff of the County of Albany to say,

heretofere in use.

On the 5th of April last, as no measures for the relief of On the 5th of April last, as no measures for the relief of our cannis or the contractors, had been adapted by the Legislature, and as its session was drawing to a close, I sent a communication to the Senate and Assembly, calling their attention to the reports of the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer, and urging that the immediate completion of the improvements which they recommended, was required by the interests and for the security of the commerce of the Eric and Oswego Canals. I also advised appropriations for the Genesee Valley and Black River Canals.

The Legislature having adjourned without enacting

The Legislature having adjourned without enacting The Legislature having adjourned without enacting laws precessary for the preservation of the faith of the State and essential to the public welfare, or making provision for the continuance or completion of our Canals, I exercised the power entrusted to me by the Constitution, and convened them again on the day after their adjournment. I advised the continuance of the session for a few days, while important subjects of legislation were yet familiar to them, which would enable them to perfect measures "demanded by the public good, and thus prevent great injury to the honor and interest of the State, and save the "necessity of renewed examination and discussion at a future day."

future day."

Among other subjects, I again called their attention to Among other subjects, I again called their attention to the condition of our public works, and the embarrassment of their finances. I urged the importance of making immediate appropriations to secure essential improvements in the Eric and Oswego Canals, as their commerce would be seriously obstructed, unless the improvements suggested in my annual message, and recommended by the Canal Commissioners and the State Engineer, in their reports to the Legislature, should be made at the earliest practical period. These improvements would in no degree, conflict with their proposed enlargement; on the contrary, they would hasten that result by increasing our domestic commerce, cheapening transportation, and anginenting our revenues.

I also urged the great injustice which would be done to

I also urged the great injustice which would be done to the citizers living along the unfinished portions of the Genesse Valley and Black River Canals, unless immediate appropriations should be made toward their completion. And I commended to their favorable consideration an Amendment to the Constitution, reported in the Assembly, which would enable the Legislature to borrow annually, for six successive years, a sum which, with the surplus revenues, would amount to \$1,500,000.

E Prolonged discussions were had upon these subjects. A bill was ultimately passed increasing the State tax three-fourths of a mill on each dollar, and applying \$621,467 47 to the payment of protested drafts for the amount due to contractors and for land damages. The sum of \$630,000 was appropriated to the work on the Eric Canal Enlargement, the Black River, Genesce Valley, Cayuga and Seneca, Champlain, and Crooked Lake Canals. The conflicting views between the two branches of the Legislature were harmonized by a committee of conference, and an amendment to the Constitution was passed, which requires the Legislature to appropriate annually for four years, a sum not exceeding \$2,250,000, for the enlargement of the Eric, Oswego, Cayuga and Seneca, and the completion of the Black River and Genesce Valley Canals, and for the enlargement of the locks on the Champlain Canal.

If this amendment is adopted, the faith of the State will

and for the enlargement of the locks on the Chainpann Canal.

If this amendment is adopted, the faith of the State will be pledged for the payment of any debt created under it; the stock will therefore command a premium of about 20 per cent more than was obtained for the canal revenue certificates issued under the law of 1831, or that can be obtained for stocks predicated solely upon the surplus revenues. It is also provided that the contracts for work and materials shall be made with those who shall offer to do or revenue, the same at the lowest price, with adequate seen rovide the same at the lowest price, with adequate seen provide the same at the lowest price, will adequate soci-rity for their performance.

As the proposed aftendment was agreed to with remark-ble manimity by the members of the last Legislature, repre-sentice all portions of our State, and as a measure of com-premise between conflicting views and sentiments. I recom-ment its adequion by you, and its submission at an early period. If this is done and the people approve of the

amendment, the Legislature can, at its present session pass the laws necessary to carry out its requirements. The condition of our canals renders it exceedingly important that a fixed, a definite policy be at once adopted with re-

condition of our canels renders it exceedingly that a fixed, a definite policy be at once adopted with regard to them.

I also carneally recommend the measures for the temporary improvement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, which I arged upon the attention of the last Legislature. They can be made before the opening of navigation next spring, and he made before the opening of navigation next spring. They will cheapen transportation, facilitate the passage of boars now in use, and induce the construction of new ones of the enlarged size, and thus prevent the continuance of the diversion of commerce from our Canals which was pointed out by the Commissioners in their last annual report to the Legislature. This diversion of commerce is doubly disastrous. It strengthens rival and competing routes, while it diminishes the revenues applicable to the completion of our public works. It increases the liability of a resort to direct taxation to pay our present indebtedness or that which may hereafter be created. It is of great importance to save the revenues from the injury which would be indicted upon them by an Insufficiency of boats to transport our domestic commerce. It appears from the report of the State Engineer that only about \$500,000 is required to secure the advantages of a great increase in the capacity of our Canals, and to avert the evils with which we are threatened unless these improvements are made. Of this amount, \$200,000 would be so applied as to advance the completion of the enlargement. The balence of \$300,000, which would be temporarily applied, would be less than one years interest on the debtwhich it is proposed to create, while its application would add at least one half to the capacity of the Erle and Oswego Canal.

It appears from linvestigation that the number and tun-

add at least one half to the capacity of the Ericand Ow-wego Cenal.

It appears from [investigation that the number and tan-nage of boats navigating our cannis were less last year then in 1848. This alarming result demonstrates the ne-cessity for adopting immediate measures to admit of the new and enlarged vessels. Otherwise the cost of trans-portation will be increased, and business diverted into other channels.

The Canal Commissioners in their last Annual Report

other channels.

The Canal Commissioners in their last Annual Report state that

"The trade during the past season has been seriously embarrassed for the went of breadth in the Canal, at many points, to allow the largest of the old class of boats to pass each other loaded, and without the improvements. If the embarrassments will be multiplied.

"This work can be done at a moderate cost, so as to allow the larged boats are brought into use, it is certain that these embarrassments will be multiplied.

"This work can be done at a moderate cost, so as to allow the embarged boats, not drawing more than three and a half feet of water, to puse each other.

"The State has selfered largely in her revenues for the last three or four years from the uncertainty existing as to the future condition of the comals; and, as a direct consequence, the aggregate transage of the boats has been inadequate to do the business othered for transportation. For the want of means to do the business promptly, freights have advanced for the last two years in the face of a reduction of tolds, and a large rande of anny hundred thousand turns has thus been forced into other channels.

Boan of the colds are the of anny hundred thousand turns has thus been forced into other channels.

Boan of the olds are comparatively uncleas.

The necessity for an improvement in the channels of the Eric and Oswego Canals, is made more urgent by the fact that during the last summer a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to enlarged locks between Buffalo and Albany was brought into use, and the new locks on the Oswego Canal will soon be completed. Boats of the enlarged size have already passed through the canal from Buffalo, carrying 130 tuns, and a great number of this class of vessels will be built in the course of a year. If they are placed on the canal in its present condition, they will injuriously obstruct its commerce. It was preposed in the first manner enlarged size have alreaded on the canal for the source of a year. If they are placed on the canal in its present condition, t

detention of boats and the diversion of commerce, will exceed in a single year the expense of making the required improvements.

I also recommend appropriations to complete the Black River and Genesee Valley Capals. Only a small amount is required for the purpose, and I feel that it is due to the citizens interested in these works, that they should immediately be brought into complete use. The appropriations made to remove obstructions from the channel of some of our rivers in the northern part of State, have increased the commerce of the sanals, and have proved beneficial in other respects. I commend this class of improvements to your favorable consideration.

The opinion is entertained by many that the commerce between the Western and the Atlantic States is so vast, and that the capacity of the Enlarged Camal, when completed, will be so great, that it is unimportant how much is expended upon it. This mistaken impression is calculated to do great mischief. The commerce of the Western States is indeed of immense value and extent, and it is difficult to estimate its increase when the population of the Valley of the Mississippi shall be doubled. No one can be more deeply impressed than I am with the importance of this carrying trade to the State of New York. It is one of the great sources of our prosperity. It creates the business and wealth of our commercial emporison, and makes it the center of the financial transactions of the United States.

I believe the great natural advantages of New York, States.
I believe the great natural advantages of New York,

I believe the great natural advantages of New York, arising from its geographical position, and its control of the natural avenues of trade between the valley of the Mississippi and the East, have not herefore been appreciated. Neither do I undervalue the enlargement nor the advantage it will afford to commerce. The honor and the interest of the State of New York require its completion and that of the other public works. But it must not be supposed that in their management the principles of economy can be violated with impunity. Any system of favoritism toward individuals of localities, any neglect to secure leans upon the most favorable terms, and to expond mency in the most judicious manner will be attended by calemitous results. The canals belonging to the State of New York, no longer monopolize our internal commerce. Hereafier they must compete not only with rival routes in other States, and that through Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, but also with the enterprise, energy and skill of its cwn citizens.

The report of the Railroad Companies will show an immense increase in their receipts for the transportation of freight. Meny catertain the opinion that they will in a fegal, years, to a great extent, divert commerce from the Canalas.

I do not concur in these views; but if they should prove to be true, the Canals would be of great value in control.

to be true, the Canals would be of great value in control-ling the rates of transportation. While they are in good order, and under judicious management, combinations can-not be successfully formed to the detriment of the public

order, and under judicious management, combinations cannot be successfully formed to the detriment of the public interest.

Our public works require constant watchfulness against nms cessary expense of construction and management.—
Every dollar unwisely expended, creates an injurious tax upon their commerce. While moderate expenditures, judiciously applied, will fluish our system of internal navigation, unless rigid economy is exercised on the long lines of our unfinished Canals, the amount proposed to be raised by the amendment to the Constitution, will be expended without effecting their completion, leaving them encumbered with an increased debt, and heavier charges upon them for interest and sinking fund accounts.

The history of our canals prior to 1835, and since that period, show how much can be accomplished by an economical and judicious application of moderate sums of money, and how little is effected by profuse expenditures.

Before the year 1835, the State of New York made 656 miles internal navigation, connecting the Hudson River with the Eric, Outario, Cayuga, Senece and Crooked Lakes, at a cost a fouly \$11,622,652 96. The Eric Canal connecting the Hudson River with the great lakes, cost \$7,143,789 86. The successful completion of the public works in 1835, and the artinguishment of the debt created for their construction was a just cause for congrutuation. None of the works commenced since that time have been finished, although more than \$25,000,000 have been expended upon them. These facts show that the efficiency of appropriations dispends less upon their amount, than upon the wisdom, recommy and fidelity with which they are applied.

When, in 1835, the State officers advised the enlargement

of appropriations stepends less upon their amount, than upon the wisdom, economy and fidelity with which they are applied.

When, in 1835, the State officers advised the enlargement of the Eric Canal, they stated that the "net proceeds of "the tells for 1835, 1836, and 1837, would probably be sufficient to pay the balance of the debt, and meet the disbursements on the contracts for doubling the locks; and "after that period the net proceeds of tells would be sufficient to meet the disbursements necessary for improving "and enlarging the canal, without having recourse to now "loans for that purpose." If their policy had been adhered to, our canals would now be completed. Beyond keeping the m in repair, since the old debt was paid, there has been received for tells, about \$32,000,000, the whole of which might have been applied to our public works, if we had borrowed no money. This amount would not only have completed them but they would have been saved from any suspension, for the State would have been saved from any suspension, for the State would have been beyond the reach of financial revulsions, while it expended only its ample surplus revenues. Their disbursements, in periods of pecuniary distress, would have relieved our citizens by giving employment to labor, and our State would have been saved from the discredit of borrowing money in competition with its own citizens; of delaying payments to its contractors, or compelling them to the accuracy. money in competition with its own citizens; of delayin, payments to its contractors, or compelling them to take a par its stocks, when they were selling in market at a dis

payments to its contractors, or compelling them to take at par its stocks, when they were selling in market at a discount of 10 or 15 per cent.

In contrast with the condition which our canals and their finances would have shown, if we had adhered to the views of the State officers in 1835, we find that no public work commenced since that time has been finished, and our canal debt now amounts to \$17,000,000.

The surplus revenues of our canals, devoted by the Constitution to their completion, were reduced for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1853, to \$220,000, and for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1853, to \$220,000. In one year from the let of June next, the Constitution requires that the additional sum of \$400,000 from the revenues, shall be applied for the extinguishment of the existing debt. Unless there shall be a large increase in the revenues, or the expense of keeping the canals in repair shall be materially lessened, there will be no money applicable to them, or in case the proposed amendment to the Constitution is adopted to the payment of interest on the new debt.

If the law of 1851 had not been declared unconstitutional, it would have failed in its object. The loans to be made under it were predicated solely upon the surplus revenues of the canals. The revenue certificates, which were sold to the smount of \$1,500,000, produced in market less than one per cent, above par, while the stocks of the State, bearing the same interest and payable about the same time, were selling at a premium of 16 per cent. In that year the surplus revenues of the canals amounted to \$90,000, on and in a little more than a year from this time the constitutional provisions will above this surplus, and \$200,000 annually in addition.

The failure to dispose of the revenue certificates, would have rendered it necessary to suspend the works under that law, and our canais would have been burdened with an increase of indebtedures, without affording any additional facilities to navigation. The proposed amendment to the Constitution guards against any failure to borrow the amounts needed, as the bonds will be based upon the credit of the State, and even should the surplus revenues be insufficient, the holders will be assured of the prompt payment of their interest, and the ultimate payment of the principal. If the stocks of the State continue to bear the prompts, the stocks of the State continue to bear the prompts, and the masked upon the public security, instead of limiting them solely to the surplus revenues, will amount to about \$2,000,000.

The condition of our canals, at this time, demands expenditures upon them beyond the amount of their surplus revenues. If the improvement which I have suggested, shell be made at once, and any further diversion of their husiness prevented—and if the money which shall be applied to their completion shall be judiciously expended, and stringent measures are adopted to diminish the expense of keeping them in repair, their net revenues may be so far increased as to prevent the necessity for any resort to texation on account of our present indebtedness, or that which we may create for the benefit of our unfinished public works.

The last Legislaiure adopted efficient measures to re-

texation on account of our unfinished public works.

The last Legislature adopted efficient measures to refleve the General Fund from its embarraements, and to increase its resources and revenues. In the fiscal year ending September 30, 1852, the income of this fand was ending September 30, 1852, the income of this fand was ending September 30, 1853, was \$230, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1853, was \$230, for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1853, was \$230, 869 43, making an aggregate indebtedness at that date of \$419,218 96. To pay this indebtedness, and to relieve the public creditors who held demands against the treasury for work on the canals, the State tax was increased from one-quarter of a mill to one mill on the dollar for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1854, and to three quarters of a mill for the year ending September 30, 1855, and to one-helf mill for each year thereafter. Of the proceeds of the mill tax, \$140,000 is appropriated to the payment of the canal law of 1851, which was decided to be unconstitutional. \$466,467 47 is appropriated to the payment of funds, and for other dobts, making a total of \$666,467 47, which will be paid by taxation this year for canal purposeer.

the Constitution forbids the creation of any State debt

see, 4c? 47, which will be paid by taxasator and state debt, except in certain specified cases, yet it appears that a debt, except in certain specified cases, yet it appears that a debt, for cand and general fund purposes has been incorred, amounting to more than \$1,000,000, in direct conflict with this provision. To relieve the contractors and other public creditors, and to save the State from discredit, the last Legislature was compelled to impose a heavy tax upon the people. To prevent the unconstitutional creation of dobta bereafer, I recommend a law prohibiting any public officer from continuing expenditures or drawing drafts when appropriations have been exhausted, or where there are no funds applicable to their payment.

The law designed to pay the debts above mentioned also increases permanentify the State tax imposed for the benefit of the the general fund revenues from one-quarter to one half mill on the dollar. This will make the amount of the annual tax paid for the support of the Government about \$600,000. This sum, with other revenues, will be ample for that purpose, if judicious seconomy is used, unless the annual contribution of \$200,000 from the canal resources is withdrawn under the operation of the proposed amendment to the Constitution. If this should be done it will be necessary to supply the deficiency by further taxation. Freier you to the Constitution. If this chould be done it will be necessary to supply the deficiency by further taxation. Freier you to the Constitution, with entire maniunity, adopted resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing additional guards against bribery at elections, its purpose will effectually commend it to your favorable to such a supply the described to the action of the people at the same time with the proposed amendment in relation to the censile.

lts purpose will effectually commend it to your favorable consideration. It should be submitted to the action of the people at the same time with the proposed amendment in relation to the canals.

\*\*Juring the past year intemperance has been a promiment topic of public discussion and interest. It is justify regarded as a traiffal source of misery, destitution and crime, and its effects are forced in a painfal manner upon the attention of those who are required to execute the laws. Our present statutes with respect to licenses have not been strictly enforced in our large commercial towns and cities. It is difficult to say if this is owing to the defects and insufficiency of the system, or to the nature of the subject. Various statutes have at different times been passed in this State to limit and regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors; but heretofore the restraints of education, mo shity and relation, and the efforts of philanthropic individuals and associations, have been more effective than legislative enactments to check intemperance. Its evils have been aggravated by the practice which has greatly increased within a few years, of using deleterious drugs in the manufacture of intoxicating liquors, which has been productive of most permicious effects upon the mental and physical condition of those who use them. The whole subject will doubtless engage your attention. It is surrounded with difficulties and embarrasaments, and unless the legislation in regard to it is judicious, it will increase the evils which it is so important to prevent. Any measures which you may adopt should be franced so as not to conflict with well settled principles of legislation, or with the rights of our citizens.

Trenew the recommendations contained in my last on the conflictions, and each requiring for itself a vast amount of local and peculiar legislation. It was the design, thereforing, and preductions, and each requiring for itself a vast amount of local and peculiar legislation. It was the design, therefore, of the Conventio

signist conficting local interest are properly groundless.

Although the number of States has increased from thirteen to thirty ene, and we have in addition vast territories, some of which are yet unorganized and unpeopled, there is no reason to apprehend, if the principles of our national Constitution are maintained in their strictness and pucity, but he time will see come when it will be overtigrown.

Constitution are maintained in their strictness and party, that the time will ever come when it will be overtinown, or cease to be desirable and advantageous.

From the period of the foundation of our Government, conflicting views with respect to the powers which it can rightfully exercise have divided our citizens into two great political parties, and most of the questions which have agitated the public mind have had their origin in differences of opinion with regard to the measures it can constitutionally adopt. Radical differences of construction have been manifested in discussions with respect to alien and sedition laws, protective tariffs; the establishment of banks; extravagant systems of internal improvement, and in agitations designed to induce Congress to interfere with the peculiar affairs of the people of the different States.

The power and duties of our Government will always be subjects of deep interest; and they will continue to excite discussions and to create party divisions and organizations. Heretofore the views of those who contend for a strict construction of the Constitution and a maintenance of the rights of the States, have usually prevailed. Under their policy our country has continued to increase in power, greatness and prosperity. Its jurasletion reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its Territories have become equal in extent to the continent of Europe. While this

their policy our country has continued to increase in power, greatness and prosperity. Its jurialisation reaches from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and its Territories have become equal in extent to the continent of Europe. While this policy has received the marked approbation of our people, those who concide their correctness do not always admit their splication to particular measures. At different periods present interests have induced many to sacrifice the restraints of a strict construction of the usrional compact. But the evila which have resulted from such deviations from constitutional principles, have soon demonstrated their periodeus tendency.

It is obvious that the agitation with respect to Slavery in the States; the measures for advancing personal interests under the cover of protective tariffs; for produce expenditures for internal improvements; for the support by the public treasury of different schemes to promote private wealth and interests, have a common origin in mistaken views of constitutional law. These erroneous views are sometimes held by those sparrently occupying antagonistic positions, yet, their projects being based upon similar constructions of the associal compact, their respective supporters are ultimately led into harmonious action, however conflicting their purposes may at first appear. If the general government has the right to incorporate Banks, or to carry on extensive systems of internal improvement, it will be difficult to resist the argument that it has a right to interfere with local interests in other respective.

It is of vital importance that clear and correct views of the Constitution and of the rights of the States, should or ist in the minds of our people. It should be understood that interference with the local affairs of the different States, is not to be avoided from metives of expediency, but from the higher and stronger considerations of constitutional limitations, restrictions and obligations. The dignity and soversignty of the several States, is not to be avoid

the day.

All measures of Government which are calculated to narmonise conflicting interests and calm excitements, should be firmly swetched, and our cliffeens should be invoked to cherish fraternal feelings among the people of the different States of the Union. But these considerations should not be substituted in the place of constitutional rights, or solely relied upon to the exclusion of the constitutional compact, to preserve and perpetuate our political institutions. rmonise conflicting interests and calm excite ould be firmly sustained, and our citizens should

constitutional compact, to preserve and perpetuate our po-litical institutions.

The Chief Magistrate of our Union in his late Messaga to Congress, has avowed his approval of the distinctive doctrines which were entertained and expressed by Presi-dents Jefferson and Jackson in their communications to Congress. Whatever conflicts of opinion have existed heretofore with respect to particular questions which have excited the public mind, and which may for a time have excited the public mind, and works may for a came have obscured in the apprehension of some, true views of our national compact, all who concur in the purpose of main-taining the provisions of that instrument and preserving the purity of our Congressional Legislation, will substain and upheld the views which he has expressed, and the pol-icy which he has marked out. By doing so they will not prefer to common ed or could had but also to the practice becoming so common of resorting to the National Capital